The Bedford Inquirer

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BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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April 1,'186— tf.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865. Vol 38: No. 28

Bedford Inquirer.

MORE REVEALED TESTIMONY.

Sanford Conover again on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, when Judge-Advocate-General Holt, recalled Sanford Conover, *alias* J. W. Wallace, as a witness for the government. Gen. Holt said he held in his hand a volume containing the judicial proceedings in the case of the St. Albans raid, and asked the witness whether his evidence was therein truthfully reported. The witness said the testimony to which Gen. Holt has especially referred, was partly his, but associated with that of another person named Wallace.

Q.—Do you remember how many persons named Wallace gave testimony on that trial?

A.—There were three, so far as I know: William Pope Wallace, J. Watson Wallace and J. Wallace. What was read from the book just now was the report of the Montreal *Telegraph*, printed from the type of that newspaper. The report which appeared in the Montreal *Witness* was correct. This read as follows:

"James Watson Wallace said: I reside at present in this city, and have been here since October; I was formerly a resident of the Confederate States; I know James A. Seddon; he occupied the position of Secretary of War; I should say the signature to the papers, M, N and O, are those of the said Seddon; I have, on several occasions, seen the signatures of James A. Seddon, and have seen him on several occasions sign his name; he has signed documents in my presence, and handed them to me after signing; I never belonged to the Confederate army, but have seen many commissions is sued by the Confederate Government. The commission of L. Young, marked M, is in the usual form; the army commissions are always signed by the Secretary of War; I have never seen a commission with the name of the President, or with the seal of the government; the Confederates at the time I left the country, ha i no seal; one had been designed but not prepared."

The witness remarked the above was substantially what he did say. It was clipped either from the Montreal *Witness* or the *Herald*.

Q:—State whether after you gave your testimony in this court, you visited Montreal?

A.—I left here perhaps the same day.

Q.—Whom did you meet there of those spoken of as refugees?

A.—I met Tucker, Carroll, Dr. Patton, Ex. Gov. Wescott, George Sanders, Lewis Sanders, his son and a number of others. I had a free conversation with some of them, especially with Tucker and Sanders.

Q.—What did Tucker say, so far as the purpose of those men were concerned?

A.—They had not the slightest idea that I had testified before this commission, and received me with great cordiality. The subject of this trial was generally discussed. Tucker, after denouncing Stanton and President Johnson as great scoundrels, spoke of Judge Holt as a blood-thirsty old villain. He said they must protect themselves by a guard at present. But, by the Eternal, a day of reckoning would come; then they would have a heavy account to settle. Sanders did not make such violent threats as Tucker did. William S. Cleary, whom he also met, made similar violent threats. He said Beale would have been pardoned by the President had it not been for Judge Holt. He also said blood should follow blood. He reminded me of what he has formerly remarked of President Lincoln, that retributive justice had come, and the assassination of the President was the beginning of it.

Q.—After giving your testimony did you not go to Canada for me?

A.—I did, to get a certified copy of the report at Montreal. I met the conspirators. I had not been there long when they discovered that my testimony had been published. I received a message from Sanders, Tucker, Carroll and O'Donnell, a Virginian, sometimes called McDonnell. The man who boasted of setting fire to houses in New-York? He so boasted; I went into a saloon to wait until the public offices were opened; while sitting there, in about ten minutes a dozen rebels surrounded me; they accused me of having betrayed their secrets; not knowing at the time that my testimony had ever been published, I denied it; they said if I would give them a letter to that effect, it would be well; just as I was about to get away, Beverly Tucker came in; he said a mere letter would not do, because I had testified before the court—therefore I must give some paper under oath to make my denial sufficiently strong; about a dozen of these men assailed me in a furious manner; O'Donnell took out his pistol, and said unless I did so I should never leave the room alive; at last Sanders said, "Wallace, you see what kind of hands you are in;" I at length consented; it was understood that I was to prepare the paper in my own way; I intended, however, not to prepare the paper, but to escape from them at the most convenient opportunity; they insisted they must go to O'Donnell's room, and I was forced to comply; Mr. Kerr, who had defended the St. Albans raiders, was then sent for to prepare the paper; two of Morgan's men were there; a pistol was again drawn on me; Kerr came; the affidavit was prepared, and I signed it, and went through the ceremony of an oath.

Q.—Did you know that Kerr had knowledge of these menaces?

A.—It must have so appeared to him, as Tucker said if I did not sign the paper I should never leave the town alive, and that they would follow me to hell.

Q.—Did that paper appear in the *Telegraph*, and was it afterwards copied into the New York *World*.

A.—It did.

The paper was read. It appeared in the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*, of June 10, and is to the effect that if President Johnson will send him, James W. Wallace, a safe conduct to go to Washington and return to Montreal, he would proceed thither and go before the military court, in order that they may see whether he was the same Sanford Conover who swore as stated. This is dated June 8, 1865, and signed James W. Wallace. To this the affidavit before referred to is appended, viz: "I am the same James W. Wallace who gave evidence on the subject of the St. Albans raid, which evidence appeared on page 212 of the printed report of the case. I am a native of the County of Loudon, Virginia; I resided in Montreal in October. I have seen and examined the report of what is called the suppressed evidence before the court-martial, now being holden at Washington, on Mistress Surratt, Payne and others, and I have looked carefully through the report of the evidence, in the New York papers, of a person calling himself Sanford Conover, who referred to the fact that while in Montreal, he went by the name of James Watson Wallace, and gave evidence in the St. Albans raid investigation; that said Sanford Conover evidently personated me before the said court-martial; that I never gave any testimony whatsoever before the said court-martial at Washington City; that I never had knowledge of John Wilkes Booth, excepting seeing him on the stage, and did not know he was in Montreal until I saw it published after the murder of President Lincoln; that I never was a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; that I never went under the name of Sanford Conover; that I never had any confidential communication with George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Hon. Jacob Thompson, Gen. Carroll, of Tennessee, Dr. M. N. Patton, or any of the others therein mentioned; that my acquaintance with every one of these gentlemen was slight, and, in fine, I have no hesitation in stating that the evidence of the said Sanford Conover personating me is false, untrue and unfounded in fact, and is from beginning to end a tissue of falsehood. I have made this deposition voluntarily and in justice to my own character and name.

(Signed.) J. WATSON WALLACE."

This was sworn to before G. Smith, J. P., at Montreal on June 8. Alfred Perry certified that Wallace subscribed to the paper of his own free will, &c.

By Judge Holt—I understand this is the paper sworn and subscribed to and by you under the circumstances which you have detailed, with pistols presented at your face, the statements in this paper are false.

A.—Yes, Sir. I never heard of Alfred Terry who said I swore to it voluntarily. The advertisement appended to the deposition, which is as follows, was also induced by the same threats:

"Four hundred dollars reward will be given for the arrest, so that I can bring to punishment in Canada the infamous and perjured scoundrel who recently personated me under the name of Sanford Conover, and deposed to a tissue of falsehoods before the military commission at Washington.

(Signed.) JAMES W. WALLACE."

Q.—You have stated that you were never in the Confederate army; what did you mean?

A.—I meant that I never served as a soldier. After I was conscripted, I was detailed as a clerk in the rebel War Department.

By the Judge-Advocate—Q.—Was any attempt made by these men to detain you in Canada?

A.—I believe so; by friends of theirs, and I was relieved through the influence of Gen. Dix.

Nathan Auser, of New York, was called for by the Government. He said he had known Sandford Conover for eight or ten years; his character for integrity is good; recently he accompanied Conover to Montreal, and was present at the interview with Tucker and Sanders. After they went into O'Donnell's room, Mr. Cameron came there with a paper containing an account of Conover's testimony. Conover had the paper shown to him, but denied that he had so testified. He was told that he must sign a writing to that effect, or they would shoot him like a dog; they all went into St. Lawrence Hall, but would not let the witness follow; there were twelve or fifteen persons in the party, including Sanders, Tucker, O'Donnell, Carroll, Pattin, and Cameron; the witness said he did not see any weapons on these persons.

THE CANNING-MONROE DOCTRINE IN A BRIGHT POINT OF VIEW.

From Manchester Examiner (Bright organ) June 3.

The sudden close of the American war has warned the Emperor Maximilian of the necessity of putting his house in order. He has not taken the alarm a minute too soon. The "emigration movement," as it is called, but which might more truly be called the "spontaneous invasion movement," has subsided in New York, but it represents a sentiment deeply rooted in the American mind, and which, if repressed to-day, may spring up again to-morrow with all the stronger force. The downfall of the Confederacy has inspired Juarez with fresh hopes. His partisans are exerting themselves in the northern provinces of Mexico, where they have lately achieved some successes. The defeat of Maximilian's Belgic allies at Tacambaro has spread a painful impression among our neighbors. It is clear if the new imperial throne is to be maintained, fresh levies must be raised in Europe, while Marshal Bazaine and the French army cannot be allowed to leave just yet.

Meanwhile, the Mexican question is one which exposes us to some danger. If the United States Government should show a disposition to enforce the Mouroe doctrine, we shall hear again of the arrogance and insolence which characterize democracies; and as we have, unfortunately, an unsettled misunderstanding with the United States on the Alabama claims, it is just within the range of possibility that circumstances may arise in which an attempt would be made to resuscitate the Anglo-French alliance, and make it available for trans-Atlantic objects. Mad as such a project would be, it is not mad to open our eyes betimes to the chance of having it put before us as a sound piece of a statesmanship. Earl Russell has said some injudicious things during the last four years, and not the least injudicious was his intimation that Great Britain and France were agreed in the policy to be pursued on both sides of the Atlantic. The Emperor Napoleon has tried hard to inveigle us into the pitfall of joint action on American affairs, and the time may come when our active support will seem to afford him the last hope of escaping without dishonor and damage from his Mexican adventure. Against this peril our best safeguard is that the people should be well informed upon the facts and the principles which relate to the Mexican question.

At the threshold of this question lies the Monroe doctrine, respecting which the prevalent views are somewhat hazy. In the course of years that doctrine has become an article of faith to the American people. The New York papers invoke it rather wildly in support of all sorts of pretensions; but, as understood by the Government, and all who pretend to any political influence, it has not changed from what it was declared to be by the authority whose name it bears.

The Monroe doctrine is the doctrine of non-intervention as defined by Mr. J. S. Mill; but, instead of applying it to all the world, as Mr. Mill thinks we ought to do, the Americans confine its application to America. On the platform of that doctrine the Americans declare that if any European Power shall interfere in the concerns of any people on the American continent, "for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny," such act of interference will be regarded as "unfriendly" towards the United States.

There can be no question as to the soundness of this doctrine, and none at all as to its falling within the proper competence of the United States Government, or, indeed, of any Government. When one nation chooses to interfere by force of arms in the concerns of another people, any third nation has the right to step in and say, "We won't permit it." They have not the duty, but the right to do this if they please. And if ever an occasion arose when this right might be most rightfully exercised, it was when the Emperor of the French determined to put down the republican form of government in Mexico and set up an empre in its stead; when he determined to drive Benito Juarez *the freely-elected President of Mexico, from power; to turn the Presidential chair into a throne and to fill that throne with an Imperial underling from Europe.* Great Britain and Spain joined the Emperor in an armed demonstration against Mexico, but it was for a specific and honest object. The Government of Mexico had seen fit to suspend all payments to the nationa creditors, many of them British and French subjects, and we went to exact payment. As soon as we discovered that the Emperor of the French meant to conquer the country and change the form of government, we threw up our share in the enterprise and left him to himself. Spain did the same. The Emperor's conduct amounted to a shameful breach of faith towards this country and if we had thought fit to declare war against him on behalf of Mexico—in other words to intervene to put down intervention, however inexpedient such a policy might have been—it would not have been wrong. Our interests did not require this, and therefore we simply showed our disapproval by washing our hands of the whole business. *The Emperor's conduct in Mexico was utterly unscrupulous and immoral. I was one of those high-handed deeds of power which sometimes recoil upon the actors.* The American war was raging. The South bade fair to achieve its independence. The Emperor probably thought that we might be induced to join him in recognizing its independence. The United States seemed utterly powerless to resent the insult or redress the wrong. The Emperor was mistaken. His sagacity was at fault. *His ambition and faithlessness were not to pas unpunished, and he is now trembling with apprehension.* We know nothing of the intentions of the United States Government. All we want to impress upon the mind of the public is that *the Emperor is alone responsible, for the great crime which has been done in Mexico, and that, come what may, we should only be sanctioning that crime if we look any steps to save him from its consequences.*

From the Freeman's Journal, [Roman Catholic.]

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

The Presbyterians are very uneasy. They exhibit enlargement of the pupils of the eyes and itching of the nose. They have been making what they call "deliverances," but they are such deliverances as the inspired prophet spoke of—they have brought forth wind only!

They say "the man of sin" troubles them. We know—and so do many of their own people—that men of sin abound among them. "The man of sin" is, in their view, the Pope or Popery itself. As a dying spasm they try, once more, the old sing-song of abuse of the Catholic Church. They have been "delivering" on the matter in their annual assembly. They are alarmed at the strides of Popery!

Some "religious" body, lately Presbyterian or Methodist, wanted to make a religious matter of insisting on the admission of negroes to the right to vote. They wanted them, they said, to counterbalance the Irish and German Catholics. They claimed the negroes as Protestants. But President Johnson, who has lived all his life in slave States, told a set of negro preachers that the negroes thus claimed as reliable Protestants—to the number of "four millions"—"live in open and notorious concubinage!" Is that what makes them reliable as Protestants?

There are, however, two bodies, each claiming to be the Presbyterian Church, in these States. One claims to be the genuine Jacobs; the other to be the original Jacobs. They split and blacked each other's eyes, in a quarrel nearly thirty years ago on some notions none of them knew anything about. The gist of it was, that one party held it was in the eternal decrees of God to damn some men eternally, and it was foolish in these to try and save their souls. The other 'Church' we believe, held that some people ought to wish to be damned eternally!

These "played out" Presbyterian ministers think they can get up a persecution of Catholics. Poor fools! That persecution is fast coming on in the land, but Presbyterians, or any other sect professing the name of Christians, will not be as the dust in the balance toward promoting it! The time is not just yet.

We recommend to these feeble folks of Presbyterianism, to put blankets round them put their feet to the fire, and to take Fahnstock's remedy. If it don't do good it can't do hurt, and they are in a bad way!

IRON MANUFACTURE.—The iron trade, at present, is exceedingly dull, although a decided improvement is anticipated during the summer. In the western part of this State, and the eastern section of Ohio, the depression has been great, caused the derangement in business following the termination of the war, and the strikes among the miners, which have advanced the price of coal. Of the twelve furnaces of the Mahoning Valley, but one, the Falcon, at Youngstown, is now in blast. Nearly all the others have blown out at different times since the first of April. The rolling mills of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and Shedd, Clark & Co., (Enterprise Works,) at Youngstown, and of James Ward & Co., at Niles, are still running, but are not working to near their full capacity.

The condition of affairs in the Shenango Iron region is substantially the same. At Sharon the Westerman Iron Company is manufacturing to only a moderate extent, and the three furnaces are all out of blast. The Sharpsburg furnace and the three furnaces at Middlesex are all idle. Two of the four Wheatland furnaces are out of blast, and the others will blow out as soon as they work up small stocks now on hand.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—The exodus of Canadians to the United States is a novel and curious feature of these times. A late number of a Montreal French paper, *L'Ordre*, says: "We regret to see that the emigration fever is still more intense this year among our countrymen. Since the beginning of this week more than thirty families have left Montreal for the United States." The *Journal de Ste. Hyacinthe*, of Tuesday week, also has the following: "More than one hundred persons from St. Pie arrived in this town yesterday morning, bound for the American Republic, the State of Connecticut, where they are going to engage in manufactures. A high mass was sung on their departure from St. Pie, at which two hundred persons were present. Since Monday more than three hundred persons have left for the United States from the station in this town."

INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—The revenue returns of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, (the western district of Cincinnati, and Hamilton county), in 1862, were about two hundred thousand dollars. In 1863, the sum was over three hundred thousand dollars. In 1864, (just made out) the amount is a little over one million, one hundred thousand dollars. These facts show that the machinery is becoming operative.

Select Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE JAGUAR HUNT.

The dark jaguar was abroad in the land;
His strength, his fierceness what foe could withstand?
The breath of his anger was hot on the air,
And the white lamb of Peace he had dragged to his lair.

Then up rose the Farmer; he summoned his sons;
"Now saddle your horses, now look to your guns;"
And he called to his hound, as he sprang from the ground
To the back of his black pawing steed with a bound.

Oh! their hearts, at the word, how they tingled and stirred!
They followed, all belted and booted and spurred.
"Buckle tight, boys!" said he, "for who gallops with me,
Such a hunt as never before he shall see!"

"This traitor, we know him! for when he was younger,
We flattered him, petted him, fed his fierce hunger;
But now far too long we have borne with the wrong,
For each morsel we tossed makes him savage and strong,"

Then said one, "He must die!" And they took up the cry,
"For this last crime of his he must die! he must die!"
But the slow eldest born sauntered sad and forlorn,
For his heart was at home on the fair hunting-morn.

"I remember," he said, "how this fine cub we track
Has carried me many a time on his back!"
And he called to his brothers, "Fight gently! be kind!"
And keep the dread hound, Retribution behind."

The dark jaguar on a bough in the brake
Crouched, silent and wiley, and lithe as a snake;
They spied not their game, but, as onward they came,
Through the dense leafage gleamed two red eyeballs of flame.

Black-spotted, and mottled, and whiskered, and grim,
White bellied and yellow he laid on the limb,
All so still that you saw just one tawny paw
Lightly reach through the leaves and so softly withdraw.

Then shrilled his fierce cry, as the riders drew nigh,
And he shot from the bough like a bolt from the sky;
In the foremost he fastened his fangs as he fell,
While all the black jungle re-echoed his yell.

Oh, then there were carnage by field and by flood!
The green sod was crimsoned, the rivers ran blood,
The cornfields were trampled, and all in their track
The beautiful valley lay blasted and black.

Now the din of the conflict swells deadly and loud,
And the dust of the tumult rolls up like a cloud;
The afar down the slope of the Southland recedes
The wild rapid clatter galloping steeds.

With wide nostrils smoking, and flanks dripping gore,
The black stallion bore his his bold rider before,
As onward they thundered through forest and glen,
A-hunting the dark jaguar to his den.

In April, sweet April, the chase was begun;
It was April again when the hunting was done;
The snows of four winters and four summers green
Lay red streaked and trodden and blighted between.

Then the monster stretched all his grim length on the ground;
His life-blood was wasting from many a wound;
Ferocious and gory and snarling he lay,
Amid heaps of the whitening bones of his prey.

Then up spoke the slow eldest son, and he said,
"All he needs now is just to be fostered and fed!
Give over the strife! Brothers, put up the knife!
We will tame him, reclaim him but not take his life!"

But the Farmer flung back the false words in his face,
"He is none of my race, who gives counsel so base!
Now let loose the hound" And the hound was unbound
And like lightning the heart of the traitor he found.

So rapine and treason forever shall cease!"
And they wash the stained fleece of the pale lamb of Peace;
When, lo! a strong angel stands winged and white
In a wonderful raiment of ravishing light!

Peace is raised from the dead! In the radiance shall
By the halo of glory that shines round her head,
Fair gardens shall bloom where the black jungle grew,
And all the glad valley shall blossom anew!

Select Story.

KILLING AN ENEMY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"That man will be the death of me yet," said Paul Levering.

He looked worried, but not angry.

"Thee means Dick Hardy?"

"Yes."

"What has he been doing to thee now?"

The questioner was a Friend named Isaac Martin—a neighbor.

"He's always doing something, friend Martin. Scarcely a day passes that I don't have complaint of him. Yesterday one of the boys came and told me that he saw him throw a stone at my new Durham cow, and strike her in the head."

"That's very bad, friend Levering. Does thee know why he did this? Was thy Durham trespassing on his grounds?"

"No, she was only looking over his fence. He has a spite against me and mine, and does all he can to injure me. You know the fine Bartlett pear tree, that stands in the corner of my lot adjoining his property?"

"Yes."

"Two large limbs, full of fruit, stretched over on his side. You hardly believe it, but it's true. I was out there just now, and discovered that he had sawed off these two fine limbs that hung over on his side. They lay down upon the ground, and his pigs were eating the fruit."

"Why is Dick so spiteful to thee, friend Levering? He doesn't annoy me. What has thee done to him?"

"Nothing of any consequence."

"Thee must have done something. Try and remember."

"I know what first set him out. I kicked an ugly dog of his once. The beast, half-starved at home, I suppose, was all the while prowling about here, and snatching up everything that came in his way. One day I came upon him suddenly, and gave him a tremendous kick that sent him howling through the gate. Unfortunately, as it has turned out, the dog's master happened to be passing along the road. The way he swore at me was dreadful. I never saw a more vindictive face. On the next morning, a splendid Newfoundland, that I had raised from a pup, met me shivering at the door, with his tail cut off! I don't know when I have felt so badly. Poor fellow! his piteous look haunts me now. I had no proof against Dick, but have never doubted as to his agency in the matter. In my grief and indignation, I shot the dog, and so put him out of my sight."

"Thee was hasty in that, friend Levering," said the Quaker.

"Perhaps I was, though I have never repented the act. I met Dick a few days afterwards. The grin of satisfaction on his face I accepted as an acknowledgement of his mean and cruel revenge. Within a week from that time one of my cows had a horn knocked off."

"What did thee do?"

"I went to Dick Hardy and gave him a piece of my mind."

"That is, the scolded, and called hard names, and threatened."

"Yes—just so, friend Martin."

"Did any good come of it?"

"About as much good as if I had whistled to the wind."

"How has it been since?"

"No change for the better. It grows, if anything, worse and worse. Dick never gets weary of annoying me."

"Has thee ever tried the law with him, friend Levering? The law should protect thee."

"O yes, I've tried the law. Once he ran his heavy wagon against my carriage, purposely, and upset me in the road. I made a narrow escape of my life. The carriage was so badly broken that it cost me fifty dollars for repairs. A neighbor saw the whole thing and said it was plainly intended by Dick. So I sent him the carriage maker's bill at which he got into a towering passion. Then I threatened him with prosecution, and he laughed in my face malignantly. I felt that the time had come to act decisively, and sued him, relying on the evidence of my neighbor. He was afraid of Dick, and so worked his testimony that the jury saw only an accident instead of a purpose to injure, and gave their verdict accordingly. After that, Dick Hardy was worse than ever. He took an evil delight in annoying and injuring me. I am satisfied, that in more than one instance, he left gaps in his fences in order to entice my cattle into his fields, that he might set his savage dogs on them, and hurt them with stones. It is more than a child of mine dares to cross his premises. Only last week he tried to put his dog on my little Florence who strayed into one of his fields after buttercups. The dog was less cruel than his master, or she would have been torn by his teeth, instead of being only frightened by his bark."

"It's a hard case, truly, friend Levering. Our neighbor Hardy seems possessed of an evil spirit."

"The very spirit of the devil," was answered with feeling.

"He's thy enemy, assuredly; and if thee doesn't get rid of him, will do thee greater harm."

"I wish I could get rid of him."

"Thee must, if thee wouldd well in safety" friend Levering."

The Quaker's face was growing very serious. He spoke in a lowered voice and bent towards his neighbor in a confidential manner."

"Thee must put him out of the way."

"Friend Martin!" The surprise of Paul Levering was unfeigned.

"Thee must kill him!"

The countenance of Levering grew blank with astonishment.

"Kill him!" he ejaculated.

"If thee doesn't kill him. he'll certainly kill thee, one of these days, friend Levering. And thee knows what is said about self-preservation being the first law of nature."

"And get hung!"

"I don't think they'll hang thee," coolly returned the Quaker. "Thee can go over to hie place, and get him all alone by thyself. Or, thee can meet him in some by-road. Nobody need see thee, and when he's dead, I think people will be more glad than sorry. Thee needn't fear any bad consequences."

"Do you think I'm no better than a murderer?" Levering's astonishment passed to horror and indignation. "I, Paul Levering, stain my hands with blood!"

"Who said anything about staining thy hands with blood?" The Quaker was imperturable.

"Why, you!"

"Thee's mistaken. I never used the word blood."

"But you meant it. You suggested murder."

"No, friend Levering. I advised thee to kill the enemy, lest some day he should kill thee."

"Isn't killing murder, I should like to know?" demanded Levering.

"There are more ways to kill an enemy than one," said the Quaker. "I've killed a good many in my time, but no stain of blood can be found on my garments. My way of killing enemies is to make them my friends. Kill neighbor Hardy with kindness and thee'll have no more trouble with him."

"A sudden light gleamed over Mr. Levering's face, as if a cloud had passed from the sun of his spirit."

"A new way to kill people."

"The surest way to kill enemies, as the'll find, if the'll only try."

"Let me see. How shall I go about it?" said Paul Levering, taken at once with the idea.

"If thee has the will, friend Levering, it will not be long before thee finds the way."

And so it proved. Not two hours afterwards, as Mr. Levering was driving into the village, he found Dick Hardy with a stalled cart-load of stone. He was whipping his horse and swearing at him passionately; but to no good purpose. The cart-wheels were buried half-way to the axel in stiff mud, and defied the strength of one horse to move them. On seeing Mr. Levering, Dick stopped pulling and swearing, and getting on the cart, with his back towards his neighbor, commenced pitching the stones off into the middle of the road.

"Hold on a bit, friend Hardy," said Levering, in a pleasant voice, as he dismounted and commenced unhitching his horse.

But Dick, pretending not to hear him, kept on pitching out the stones.

"Hold on, I say, and don't give yourself all that trouble," added Mr. Levering, speaking in a louder voice, but in kind and cheerful tones. "Two horses are better than one. With Charley's help, we'll soon have the wheels on good solid ground again."

Understanding now what was meant Dick's hands fell almost nerveless by his side.

"There," said Levering, as he put his horse in front of Dick's and made the trace fast, "one pull, and the thing is done!"

And before Dick could get down from the cart, it was out of the mud-hole.

Without saying a word more, Levering unfastened his horse from the the front of Dick's animal, and hitching up again, rode on.

On the next day Mr. Levering saw Dick Hardy in the act of strengthening a bit of weak fence through which his cattle had broken once or twice; thus removing a temptation, and saving the animals from being beaten and set on by dogs.

"Thee's given him a bad wound, friend Levering," said the Quaker, on getting information of the two incidents just mentioned, "and it will be thy own fault if thee doesn't kill him outright."

Not long afterwards, in the face of an approaching storm and while Dick Hardy was hurrying to get in some clover hay, his wagon broke down. Mr. Levering, who saw from one of his fields the incident, and understood what loss it might occasion, hitched up his own wagon, and sent it over to Dick's assistance. With a storm coming on that might last for days, and ruin from two to three tons of hay, Dick could not decline the offer, though it went terrible against the grain to accept a favor from the man he had hated for years, and injured in so many ways.

On the following morning Mr. Levering had a visit from Dick Hardy. It was raining fast.

"I've come," said Dick, stammering and confused, and looking down at the ground instead of into Mr. Levering's face, "to pay you for the use of your team yesterday, in getting in my hay. I should have lost it if you hadn't sent your wagon, and it's only right that I should pay for the use of it."

"I should be very sorry," answered Paul Levering, cheerily, "if I couldn't do a neighborly turn without pay. You were right welcome, friend Hardy, to the wagon. Iam more than paid in knowing that you saved that nice field of clover. How much did you get?"

"About three tons. But, Mr. Levering, I must——"

"Not a word, if you don't want to offend me," interposed Levering. "I trust there isn't a man around here that wouldn't do as much for a neighbor in time of need. Still, if you feel embarrassed—if you don't wish to stand my debtor—pay me in good-will."

Dick Hardy raised his eyes from the ground slowly, and looked in a strange, wondering way at Mr. Levering.

"Shall we not be friends?" Mr. Levering reached out his hand. Hardy grasped it with a quick, short grip; then, as if to hide feelings that were becoming too strong, dropped it and went off hastily.

"Thee's killed him!" said the Quaker, on his next meeting with Levering; thy enemy is dead!"

"Slain by the weapons of kindness," answered Paul Levering, "which you supplied."

"No, thee took them from God's armory, where all men may equip themselves without charge and become invincible," replied the Quaker. "And I trust, for thy own peace and safety, thee will never use any other weapons in fighting with thy neighbors.—They are sure to kill."

LIVE WITHIN YOUR MEANS.

We don't like stinginess, we don't like economy when it comes down to rags and starvation. We have no sympathy with the notion that a poor man should hitch himself to a post and stand still, while the rest of the world move forward. It is no man's duty to deny himself every amusement every recreation, every comfort that he may get rich. It is no man's duty to make an iceberg of himself, to shut his eyes and ears, to deny himself the enjoyment that result, from generous actions, merely that he may hoard wealth for his heirs to quarrel about. But there is an economy which is every man's duty, which is especially commendable in the man who struggles with poverty—an economy which is consistent with happiness, and which must be practiced if the poor man would secure independence. It is almost every man's privilege, and it becomes his duty to live within his means; not to, but within them. Wealth does not make the man, we admit, and should never be taken into the account in our judgement of men, but competence should always be secured when it can be, by the practice of economy and self-denial only to a tolerable extent. It should be secured, not so much for others to look upon or to raise us in the estimation of others, as to secure the consciousness of independence, and the constant satisfaction which is derived from its acquirement and possession.

AIM AT SOMETHING.—Arthur Gilman, in one or his public addresses, tells what he calls an Andover story. One day, he says, a man went into a store there, and began telling about a fire. "There had never been such a fire," he said, "in the county of Essex. A man going by Deacon Pettingill's barn saw an owlon the ridge-pole. He fired at the owl, and the wadding, somehow or other getting into the shingles, set the hay on fire, and it was all destroyed—ten tons of hay, six head of cattle, the finest horse in the country," etc. The deacon was nearly crazed by it. The men in the store began exclaiming and and commenting upon it. "What a loss!" says one. "Why, the deacon will well nigh break down under it," says another. And so they went on, speculating one after another, and the conversation drifted on all sorts of conjectures. At last a quiet man, who sat spitting in the fire, looked up and asked: "*Did he hit the owl?*" That man was for getting at the point of the thing. Let all public speakers, in the pulpit and elsewhere, heed the moral. Did you aim at something, and did you hit what you aimed at? No matter about the splurge, and the smoke, and the hay—"Did you hit that owl?"

LAW AGAINST ENTICING MEN INTO MATRIMONY IN 1770.—A law against obtaining husbands under false pretences, passed by the English Parliament in 1770, enacts:

"That women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled sho

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.
AUDITOR,
JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
CORONER.
Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

THE FOURTH AT GETTYSBURG.

The day at Gettysburg was one of peculiar interest and triple signification. There, on the battle field that was two years ago the scene of a terrific battle and glorious victory, was assembled a multitude of loyal and patriotic citizens at once to lay the corner stone of a national monument in memory of the gallant men that had there sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country's liberties, to celebrate the national birth-day, and the glorious victory of which it was the anniversary. Henceforth Independence day stands forth as the greatest of all anniversary days, as the day of the declaration, of the preservation, and the vindication of the rights of man. And Gettysburg will stand forth the greatest of all battle fields. There on the 4th of July 1863 was fought the great battle that decided the fate of the nation and of free institutions for all future time. Then the foiled and defeated rebel host suddenly retreated from that bloody field, it had made its last desperate effort to overthrow and destroy our Government, and had witnessed its most signal failure. When Lee, discomfitted, turned his face once more toward the sacred soil he knew for a certainty that the successful invasion of the free States was an impossibility. Henceforth all the efforts of the rebel Government to drive him northward again were unavailing and all his subsequent movements were simply a putting off at a fearful sacrifice of the evil day he knew must come sooner or later to himself and all his traitorous crew.

As we stood upon the stand that crowned the summit of Cemetery Hill, and viewed the long procession entering the gateway of the ground, our eye involuntarily swept over the field, and stretching far away to the blue top of South Mountain, lay before us one of the most beautiful landscapes that ever became historic ground by the baptism of blood. There beneath the peaceful summer sun, on the fields once trodden by contending hosts and saturated with the blood of brave men, now waved gracefully in the pleasant breeze, the ripening grain. While contemplating the scene our thoughts recurred to school-boy-days when we wandered over these same grounds, little thinking of the awful scenes soon to be enacted there. Then no dream of national trouble or danger suggested itself to the mind, all was peace, and we thought only of war and its dread alarms, as we read of the scenes transpiring beyond the Atlantic on the battle fields of the Crimea. Since then the storm has come to our own loved land, through four long years of terror, while the world in wonder stood aghast, when days of intense agony and breathless suspense, seemed lengthened almost to years, we have bravely struggled onward until glorious victory has crowned our triumphant arms. Once more we stand upon Cemetery Hill and view the plain of Gettysburg, the noonday sun is still as bright, the fields as green, as gracefully, as in days of yore, the yellow harvests wave, but this is simple Gettysburg no more, it has become historic ground, it has been consecrated by the blood of martyrs, and we are here assembled to commemorate their heroic deeds.

HOT AND COLD.

The *Gazette* of last week has an article which contains the following extract, in reply to an article of ours of the week previous:

"This foul attempt on the part of the *Inquirer*, to injure a brave and true-hearted soldier, shows how much the Republican tricksters in this place, care for the defenders of the flag. If they can't use the soldier for their own political schemes, they at once set about destroying his influence and ruining his good name. But such tactics cannot prevail. In the present instance they will totally fail. The late comrades in arms of Lieut. Eicholtz, will properly resent the cowardly attack made upon him by the *Inquirer*, when they cast their ballots at the October election."

In the adjoining column we find the following:

A FIRST CLASS ENDORSEMENT.—The Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week, after stating falsely that Lieut. Eicholtz ran against Judge Noble, and trying to browbeat him into a declination of the nomination for Associate Judge, is compelled reluctantly to endorse his record as a Union man. To the "loyalty" of this part of the political vineyard, this endorsement will, of course, be one of a first class nature. The *Inquirer* says of Lieut. Eicholtz:

"*He has uniformly supported the Government in its grapple with treason, both with his influence and personal services.*"

Now we are quite sure that the INQUIRER of the date alluded to only contained one article in which allusion was made to Lieut. Eicholtz. The editor of that journal must surely have two sets of optics,—a false and a true set,—which is the true and which the false, we do not undertake to say, but it is evident that he only makes use of the true ones once in a thousand times.

MAD ANTHONY'S TRICK.—In our Revolutionary war, the British possessed a stronghold which our forces could not gain unless with a knowledge of how matters were conducted inside. Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," as he was called, undertook this delicate service. He spoke Dutch like a native, and getting into a cart, he loaded it with cabbage and started for the fort. So complete was his disguise that no suspicion was entertained. He brought just what the garrison needed, he took time to peddle them all out, and was suffered to depart. The next day the fort was taken, when the officer recognized Wayne at the head, and very coolly asked: "Sir, how do you sell cabbage to-day?"

AN EMPEROR IN DIFFICULTIES.

Under the magnificent management of the Emperor Napoleon, the debt of France has steadily increased for a number of years, its expenditures have also increased, and its revenues alone have decreased, or at best remained stationary. M. Theirs recently declared in the French legislature that bankruptcy was inevitable, and not far off, unless affairs were managed more economically.

That is to say, the Emperor has been carrying too much sail—but the difficulty is how to take in canvas now without breaking something. Whether he will follow the example of his uncle, who never took in sail, no matter how hard it blew—and who consequently came to such an end as any old sailor could have foretold for him—or whether he will act with more regard to prudence and less to appearances, remains to be seen.

But the Emperor must sometimes, of late have sighed to himself: "If only I had kept out of Mexico?" The Mexican enterprise has had every element of a genuine Napoleonic adventure—except success. It is novel in conception, magnificent in promise, very costly, and entirely unscrupulous; it had, from the first, every quality to recommend it to a large class in Europe who care nothing for right or principle, or justice but are ready to applaud any scheme which affects their imagination and may profit their purse. But with these admirers of Napoleonic ideas one thing is indispensable—a scheme, to have solid merit, must be victorious. With them, the only way to be successful is, to succeed.

Admirers of this class do not praise a man who takes in sail, for that looks like weakness. They are gamblers, and when a gambler loses half his fortune he does not stop play, he doubles his bets.

Unluckily, the Mexican expedition never had the favor of any but political gamblers and adventurers, and if the Emperor loses their confidence he will stand alone. To withdraw, therefore, has its difficulties—but to remain has greater. The class of flatterers who have constantly told the Emperor that the ninety million dollars he has spent in Mexico were a mere bagatelle, that the hundreds of Frenchmen who have died there reflected glory on his reign, that the nine or ten millions which he adds to the national debt of France every year to support in part his Mexican scheme, would not matter, will stand self-condemned if the Emperor withdraws. But if he remains it is now certain he must send more troops to Mexico, and if he does that he will get into trouble with the United States, as we trust our government has already assured him.

Now, whatever his parasites may tell him he must know that a war with the United States would be a very serious thing for him. If a petty struggle with the broken down and exhausted Mexican people runs him in debt, and is felt as a burden difficult to carry, what will he do if he has to meet also the United States? If he is a prudent man he will count the first loss the cheapest, and take the advice offered him by a very good-natured crowd in Washington—to "get out of Mexico." And as he is, in the main, a prudent man, and has had considerable experience during his eventful career in eating humble pie, it appears probable that he will "get out of Mexico"—just as soon as it is plain that it is not safe for him to stay there. We hope President Johnston will spare no pains to remove any lingering doubts the Emperor may have on that point. In this case, to doubt is to court war; and the sure way to preserve peace is to have a clear understanding between the Emperor and ourselves.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Export of Gold.

The recent heavy export of gold, causing as it has caused, the rise in the premium, and a corresponding rise in everything that we buy abroad, is compelling the attention of commercial and business men, and exciting no little alarm for the future. The *National Intelligencer*, before gold reached 140, accounted for the rise as follows:

"From authentic commercial advices in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, we derive information that the orders now being sent abroad for goods are of almost unprecedented amount. The importation for the summer and fall embrace not only dry goods, but other merchandise in every variety and in large amount. The demand for all foreign goods is urgent and increasing, and money being plentiful. The consequence of these arrangements for importations is that gold is steadily rising, and was at one o'clock yesterday within a fraction of forty per cent. premium. If the demand for gold to remit for foreign goods continues, the premium will soon be much higher."

There is no doubt that this information is accurate; and this, together with the fact that the government bonds are frequntly sold in New York on foreign account, being returned here for that purpose by parties who purchased when gold was above two hundred and who now sell to realize, carries gold up and keeps it up.

Yet in the face of this advance in gold, and in the prices of so many articles which the people must have and which we now import, many newspapers are clamoring for free trade. If there was no gold sent abroad, except for the purchase of articles which we do not and cannot produce or manufacture in this country, gold would bring but a small premium. It is really worth no more to-day, except to pay foreign debts, than greenbacks, and if we had no occasion to send a dollar abroad it would bear no premium. People here don't want it to hoard, much preferring Government bonds for that purpose. How foolish and ruinous, then, is the policy, which, instead of lessening, would increase this foreign demand for specie, by inviting to our markets, without restriction, the foreign manufacturers and producers, whose trade continually discredits our currency and depreciates our credit.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

EXPECTED RETURN OF MAXIMILIAN TO EUROPE.—For nearly two months, says the London *Morning Advertiser* of June 17th, we have, day after day, assured our readers, stating that we did so on the very best authority, that the Emperor Maximilian felt not only his empire, but himself personally, in a position of so much peril that he had already made all his arrangements for abdicating the throne of Mexico and returning to Europe. Most people were unwilling to believe in the accuracy of our information, notwithstanding our repeated and emphatic assurances that it came from a quarter in which there could be no misunderstanding as to the real state of matters. We have now a confirmation of it from the *Times* of yesterday. Our contemporary says: "M. Elom, the special envoy of the Emperor Maximillan, arrived yesterday in Paris from Vienna, where, it is said, with the aid of King Leopold, he succeeded in prevailing on the Emperor of Austria to reinstate his brother Maximilian in all his agnatic rights in the event of his returning to that country." We repeat what we have before said again and again, that so powerful and aggressive are the Juarez party in Mexico that Maximilian's return to Europe may be confidently expected in a few months.

SUMMARY OF ITEMS.

TAKEN FROM THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE.

AN Indianapolis letter of the 27th says:—Albert Pike, the Arkansas poet and ex-rebel General arrived this morning from down below, and stopped at the Bates House. He is on his way to Washington to settle his Indian affairs. He says he went into the war reluctantly, having no doubt of the ultimate defeat of the rebels, and is only surprised that the catastrophe was deferred so long. Being a Southern man, he could not avoid being drawn into it. Mr. Pike indignantly denies having countenanced the atrocities with which he is charged at Pea Ridge, and is confident of his ability to exculpate himself. He has lost nothing of "flesh or hair" since the rebellion, and has evidently managed to secure his regular rations, both solid and fluid, even in these times of greatest scarcity.

THERE is a great lack of women in the new mining territories of the Far West. Nearly the entire population of Nevada and Colorado are of the male sex, and now that they have got houses and cities, and wealth of silver and gold, they are anxious beyond measure for the society and help of women. Neither wives nor servants can be had though both have unequaled opportunities. The Rocky Mountain *News*, of the 14th inst., is very plaintive on the subject, and is also practical. It declares that women will find in that country the "Utopia" of their dreams. If husbands are desired, they can be had at leisure; and if they wish to engage in household employment, they can quickly acquire fortune. In the populous Territory of Colorado, we are told, "there is scarce one woman where six could and would be profitably employed if they could be obtained. Wages here for common household duties are from $30 to $50 per month, including board. This makes wages, at the present rates of boarding, from eighty to one hundred dollars per month."

These immense wages, too, it must be remembered, are payable in gold.

THE Toulon experiments with a new infernal machine were referred to in the French Chambers on the 15th, and destructive powers of a very high order were claimed for the invention, but were partially discredited by the Minister of Marine. Electricity is said to be the principal agency employed.

AT the Vermont Copperhead State Convention, held at Burlington, C. N. Davenport was nominated for Governor, and D. C. Linsley for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions reaffirming Democratic principles and endorsing President Johnson's reconstruction policy were adopted.

The breach between the feudal party and the liberals of Prussia is widening. Herr Von Bismark dismissed the Prussian Parliament on the 17th with angry reproaches.

THE New York *Times* of the 28th observes: "There would be some reason for the high price of meat if gold were at 250, as at this time last year, or if there had been a drought parching up all the vegetation as there had been then. The whole cause of the present complaint is, that a number of speculators *are trying to train the public into paying permanent exorbitant prices for meat.* They think that if they can hold out against popular indignation for a while, people will get used to extortion. But this is a mistake. Prices must come down, and the sooner these speculators succumb the better. We do not intend to let the subject alone just yet. Meanwhile every family that lets the butcher severely alone, acts simply with common sense. Diminished consumption was never yet known to fail in reducing the price of any article of large supply, nor will it fail in the case of meat."

THE Old Capitol Prison at Washington was put up at auction on Monday, but the sale was withdrawn for some unexplained reason just as purchasers were commencing to bid.

THE War Department has for several weeks past, been engaged in preparing a list of brevet promotions which will be a very large one.

Major General Sickels, who retureed on Monday from his mission to the Central and South American States, brings much valuable information to the Government respecting the condition and prospects of the sister Republics on our continent.

The Boston Directory, just published, contains 61,091 names, an increase of 5,620 from last year.

GENERAL Woodford has issued an order dated Savannah, June 15, directing the establishment of three schools for the education of the colored children of Savannah. It also enlarges the operations of the schools now in existence for whites.

THE annual message of the Mayor of Washington, D. C., gives the funded debt of that city at $943,000. The floating debt is $256,000. This shows an increase of $66,000 since 1861.

A LETTER from Columbia, South Carolina says: "The style of architecture of Southern houses is peculiar, and somewhat resembles the Spanish. All the houses have a half-story basement, a large and miscellaneous provision of galleries, piazza, balcony, terrace, conservatory, "stoop" and trellis. There is an abundance of the most enchanting shade trees, large, spreading, glossy evergreens, a few garden flowers or creepers, and a strange spring bench, set on rockers, which seems to be a sort of trysting seat and rocking chair combined. The furniture, though now faded and worn, was once rich. The shrubbery and shade trees surrounding most of the houses are altogether lovely on account of their luxuriance and symmetry. Some of them have been cut into fantastic shapes.—Indeed the woods and groves in the higher lands of the state are admirable. The pine, the oak, the myrtle, the live oak and the magnolia stand side by side.

The De Forest prize medal of Yale College, of the value of $100, awarded "to that scholar of the Senior Class who shall write and pronounce the best English oration," has been given by the faculty to Joseph Appleton Bent, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, for an oration on "The Statesman and Politician Compared."

Two printers from Selma, Alabama, identified the handwriting of G. W. Gale, who, it is alleged, was the author of the advertisement published in the Selma *Dispatch*, several months ago, offering a reward of one million dollars for the murder of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson and Secretary Seward. This Gale was recently arrested in Alabama and brought North, and is now in custody.

A traveler in Africa declares that he met one king with eleven portly wives, all of whom were weighed monthly; the one that weighed the most being invariably installed mistress of the household until the next weighing.

General Meade's Farewell Address.

The Army of the Potomac Ceases to Exist.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 28, 1865.

Soldiers! this day two years I assumed command of you under the order of the President of the United States; to-day, by virtue of the same authority, this army ceases to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties and my separation from you. It is unnecessary to enumerate here all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand decisive battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House. Suffice it to say, that history will do you justice, a grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead.

In parting from you your Commanding General will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endure. Soldiers! having accomplished the work set before us—having vindicated the honor and integrity of our Government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for his blessing in granting us victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens, as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General U. S. A.

Important order of Gen. Terry.

Virginia Slave Code Declared Obsolete.

N. Y., June 30.—Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, has issued an order declaring that all the laws of the State of Virginia, and municipal ordinances restraining the liberty of free colored persons, were enacted in the interest of the slave owners and for the security of property and were undoubtedly of the slave code, and as slavery has been abolished in Virginia these laws and ordinances have become obsolete. The people of color will, therefore, henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens enjoy. This order was issued in accordance with the promise made by the President to the delegation of colored men, who laid there grievances before him last week.

MURDER OF UNION PRISONERS.—Senator Wade as chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is now revising the sheets of the report of that committee, comprising recent testimony as to the treatment of our prisoners received at the hands of the rebels. The committee say the evidence clearly shows that tens of thousands of our brave soldiers have fallen victims to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, who sought by midnight arson to destroy hundreds of defenceless women and children, and who hesitated not to resort to means to commit acts so horrible that the nations of the earth stand aghast as they are told what has been done. The prison surgeons, report of the Richmond prisons for one quarter shows that a fraction over one-half of all the cases entered resulted in death, and most of these deaths were more the result of inhuman treatment and neglect than disease. But a little more than half the necessary number of beds were provided, and the nurses often occupied them to the exclusion of the sick. After our men died, their bodies were treated as the carcasses of so many dead animals. They were piled in the dead house, and their eyes and cheeks eaten out by rats before they were put in coffins. The keepers generally manifested almost total indifference to the lives and condition of the prisoners. And as one of the many illustrations of this, a witness testified to the following: "I was standing one day by the hospital. One of our negro soldiers, captured at the explosion of the mine near Petersburg, was standing near by, engaged in skirmishing—as we prisoners call it—examining his clothes for vermin. A rebel sentinel, at whom I happened to be looking at the time, drew up his musket, took deliberate aim and fired, killing the negro on the spot. On being asked what he did it for, he answered, 'To see the d—d black son of a b— drop.'" The rebels said they got thirty days furlough for shooting a Yankee. The committee say it is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the great provocations to pursue a different course, our authorities have ever treated their prisoners humanely and generously, and have, in all respects, conducted this contest according to the rules of the most civilized warefare.—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.*

MR. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The following characteristic letter from the late President Lincoln to Governor Hahn of Louisiana, written fifteen months ago, has just got into print:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

Hon Michael Hahn:—

My Dear Sir: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first free State Governor of Louisiana; now you are about to have a commission which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise.

I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

Yours, truly A. LINCOLN.

DON'T COMPLAIN.—Don't complain of your birth, your training, your employment, your hardships; never fancy you could be something if you only had a different lot or sphere assigned to you. God understands his own plans, and knows what you want a great deal better than you do. The very things that you most deprecate as fatal limitations and obstructions, are probably what you most want. What you call hindrances and discouragements are probably God's opportunities, and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike His medicines, or any certain proof that they are poisons. No! a truce to all such impatience. Choke that devilish envy which gnaws at your heart because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do His word, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptations; and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your own good, but really consistent with it.

"FAIX!" said a humorous Irishman the other day in the Petroleum diggings, "ye may call Ameriky a continent if ye plaze, but to my thinkin, it's a beautiful ile-land."

THREE of the New England States, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, have a Governor Smith. And what is remarkable, they are all *black*-smiths.

IT is often the case that men, for the sake of getting a living, forget to live.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.

june16:6

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service, The Field, The Dungeon, and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23.:3m* Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., Administrator of the estate of SOLOMON HARCLEROAD, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on MONDAY, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

june16 M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

An effort is being made to have the Government refund the $300 commutation paid by persons drafted twice within the year ending the 1st of July, 1865, and who subsequently put in a substitute or paid commutation as conscientious men. Persons forwarding their papers to the undersigned will have them properly presented to the Department for its consideration, and in case the Department determine to refund, the money will be promptly paid over.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Attorneys at Law.
Bedford, Pa., June 16, 1865.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.	
Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.		Mail.	P. M.	Express	P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.				Arrives	Arrives
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon.....		12 01	6 20
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown		11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove.		11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg.....		11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run.....		11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready		11 02	5 15
7 21	9 11		Cove		10 49	5 04
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit		10 45	5 00
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	Leaves.
7 40	9 30		Saxton		10 30	4 45
Leaves.	Leaves.				Arrives	Arrives
7 50	9 40				10 20	4 35
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg.....		10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08		Hopewell.....		9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run.....		9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35		Hamilton.....		9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run.....		9 13	3 28
Arrives	Arrives					Leaves.
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas...		9 10	3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
10 40		Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
and
Gilt, Rosewood, and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph Pictures.

Also, a lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood
MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS of RICHMOND and other places of interest.

He has been appointed Agent for the sale of those valuable Like nesses o our late Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, entitled,

"I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE;"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A FATHER,"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT HOME."

This beautiful picture, 24x29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Ill.; his two boys are with him; Willie sitting on the fence, and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed is Mr. Lincoln's FAREWELL ADDRESS, delivered Feb. 12th, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.
Photograph Rooms opposite Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
June 16th, 1865.:3t

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.** which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PROPOSALS

For roofing the bridge at Geo. Roades' Mill, in Liberty tp., will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the clerk at our office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners,
june2. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY
Has just received her
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia of much experience and most excellent taste.

Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bedford, June 6, 1865.:6t

ESTATE OF JOHN N. LANE, deceased.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, to wit: 1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky, William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose Guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane and William N. Lane, being children of Wm. N. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased, and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, deceased, and the said Polly Ritchie, being the widow of William L. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, which said William L. Ritchie, died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue 2d. George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb and Susan Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois, George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., Bainbridge H. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee of Willoughby L. Webb and Annie E. Webb, his wife, of Philadelphia; the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, deceased, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb, deceased, and the said Bainbridge H. Webb, being the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, as Trustee as aforesaid, of the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in two of the nine tracts of land in Bedford county, of which the said John N. Lane died seized—the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in the other seven tracts having been purchased by Harriet R. Lane, hereinafter mentioned. 3d. Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary Ann and Rebecca, being children of Willoughby W. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 4th. Isaac W. Carter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the said Isaac and Mary being children of Sarah N. Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased. 5th. Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary being a daughter of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 6th. John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliot E. Lane, (minors, whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins of Philadelphia, Pa.,) and Harriet R. Lane, of Lancaster, Pa.; the said Harriet R. Lane, being a daughter of Elliot T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, deceased, who was a son of said Elliot T. Lane, deceased.

To be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the said County of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John N. Lane, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, prout inquisition confirmed May 4, 1865, or show cause why the same should not be sold, in case they, or any of them, should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

The Orphans' Court aforesaid having directed that notice of the foregoing rule should be given by publication in the two newspapers published in the Borough of Bedford, Penn'a, and in the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*, published in the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., notice is hereby accordingly given to all the parties named in said rule.

june16:6:4t JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS.
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.

Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.

ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager

$10 REWARD.

Broke jail on the 10th day of June, JACOB REYNARD, height about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; about 21 years old, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, fore-finger crooked on the right hand, light slouch hat, dark pants, no vest, cavalry round-jacket trimmed with yellow braid. The bove reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me. JOHN ALSTADT,
djune16:3t Sheriff

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,
$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

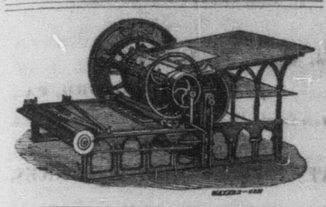
7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

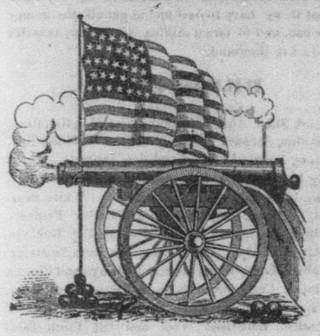
These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied up

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.



GRAND CELEBRATION.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

3000 Persons in Procession.

500 Veterans in the Line.

Grand Civic and Military Display.

Route of the Procession.—Marshals, Music, Songs, Scenes and Incidents.—Flags, Banners, Ladies and Poetry.

The Fourth was ushered in by the booming of cannon, the crash of musketry, the ringing of bells, and the vociferous shouts of Young America. The morning was heavenly. All business was suspended, and at an early hour the people from the country began to pour in, in immense delegations, until the streets were rendered impassable.

The people who came to attend the Union Celebration congregated in the public square about the Washington Hotel. Soon the assemblage became so vast and so dense that the motley gangs of skeedaddlers, disfranchisers of soldiers, sympathizers with treason, and Union-hating, and Rebel-loving miscreants, who occasionally wound their way through the multitude were scarcely observable. All was a scene of gayety and the most intense activity. The different delegations still came in. Bloody Run, ever true and faithful, sent her hundreds. St. Clair, the ancient "green spot," for awhile suffering under Copperhead rule, having recently thrown off the galling yoke of treason, came forth in her might. And there was Union, true to its name. From Schellsburg, Cumberland Valley, and wherever the patriotic fire burns, came forth a living mass of freemen to do homage to the day and to show their fealty to the cause of their fathers. Whilst a few straggling bands of Copperheads were wending their way through the thronged streets, all were intent to discover some one who had served his country in the recent struggle. At last a solitary individual was descried wearing the national uniform. Some humorous soldier unable to repress the levity of his soul broke forth: "There goes a fellow with soldier's clothes on; he's no soldier." Another cried out: "How are you conscript? Come in out of the draft." While still another interrogated: "Have you heard that Richmond has been taken yet?"

It was fitting that those who had led forth their men to the cannon's mouth, and had endured the privations and hardships of a four years terrible war, should be the leaders on the present occasion. How cheering it was to behold these bronzed and scarred heroes join in this beautiful holiday procession. The following were accordingly chosen to act as marshals:

Col. Lewis A. May, Chief Marshal.
Col. Alexander Compher, Assistant.
Maj. Simon Dickerhoof, "
Maj. D. Z. Seipe, "
Capt. John W. Feight, "
Capt. Martin Bortz, "
Capt. John D. Horn, "
Lieut. John J. Barclay, "
Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar. "
Lieut. Reuben W. Cook, "
Lieut. Levi Smith, "

At 9½ o'clock the procession started from the Washington Hotel, and continued down Pitt Street to Richard, and up Richard to the front of the residence of his honor, Judge King. Here the pageant was joined by a chariot tastefully decorated with evergreens and beautiful flowers, bearing as precious freight, thirty-seven of Bedford county's fairest maidens representing the Goddess of Liberty and the different States of the Union. This was by far the most attractive and imposing feature of the entire procession, and for beauty and artistic skill was certainly never equalled in the history of our county.

The procession being now completed the following was the order.

I. Martial Music.
II. Military.
III. Orator of the day and readers of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.
IV. Representatives of the different States.
V. Members of the various Committees.
VI. Civilians on foot.
VII. Civilians on horseback and in carriages.

The procession moved down John street to East, thence to Pitt. All along this street was the wildest enthusiasm, waving of handkerchiefs, by fair hands, and cheering of gray-haired sires and frolicsome youth. As we reached the square the mass moved into line. Many who had been acting with the once proud Democratic party, at sight of the brave defenders of their country, beneath the broad folds of the national ensign, in obedience to the strict impulses of patriotism, unable longer to resist the powerful current of feeling, marched, manfully into line, and thereby placed their names on the future roll of honor. Arrived at the Grove we found a large assemblage of persons already gathered there. The general appearance of the grove, the decorations of the camp, the tasteful erection of the stand, the general arrangement and disposition of the tables, and the neat, shady walks reflected great credit on the part of those to whom this part of the Celebration was entrusted.

The Union citizens of Bedford county can never fully repay the members of Co. B, 187th Regt. of Pennsylvania volunteers, for their industry, perseverance, promptitude, taste, and desire to conduce to the pleasure and comfort of the multitudes that visited the grove on that day. We shall not soon forget the commendable spirit manifested by Major Seipe and Lieuts. Adams and Torbett, as well as the men under their commands.

The stage presented a magnificent appearance, on it were grouped thirty-six ladies in immaculate white, garlanded with flowers, emblematic of the sister States, surrounding the Goddess of Liberty, who, seated on a throne of wreaths, had the proud satisfaction of beholding the flag of treason trailed beneath her feet. There were the Goddesses of Peace and of Plenty, with Flora, and also a beautiful female representing Emancipation, with her attendants.

The exercises were now begun with martial music, "Hail Columbia."

M. A. POINTS, Esq., then Read the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JOHN T. KEAGY, Esq., followed by reading President Lincoln's EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Singing of the National Hymn "America" by the ladies assisted by Prof. McClure.

Col. JOHN. H. FILLER, the Orator of the Day, was then introduced to the audience, and made an able, eloquent and patriotic address, which was frequently applauded by his appreciative hearers. We will in due course of time publish his speech entire. Space forbids further comment.

The Martial Bands then performed "Hail to the Chief," after which the ladies sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Hon. John Cessna was announced as master of ceremonies.

Then came the refreshments.

Three large tables capable of accommodating five hundred persons groaned beneath the tempting viands and delecacies with which they were so luxuriously spread. The soldiers with their families were invited to partake first, and the three tables were entirely filled with our soldier boys. The tables were successively filled until the thousands had refreshed themselves with the abundance which had been so generously provided for them. Large supplies of food were left over, which will for some time constitute the soldier's commissariat at the grove.

After dinner the crowd repaired to the stand, where the exercises were resumed and enlivened by stirring martial music, followed by the singing of the "Red, White and Blue."

Toasts were the next in order. HON. JOHN CESSNA read the following regular toasts:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—Immortalized in 1776. It received additional lustre from the fall of Vicksburg, and the opening of the Father of Waters to American Commerce, and was made still more sacred by the victory of Gettysburg and the retreat of the rebel host from the soil of Freedom.

2. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—
"Names of the few, the immortal few,
Who were not born to die."

3. George Washington—"First in Peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

4. The Soldiers of the Revolution—A band of brave and true heroes by whose hardships and toils "the land of the free and the home of the brave" was established and secured.

5. The late President Lincoln—Called upon to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate at a time of extraordinary and unexampled difficulty and dangers, he proved himself equal to the occasion, inscribed his name upon the very top of the roll of the good and great of the earth. After having seen the triumph of the measures and principles of his life he fell a martyr to Liberty, more deeply and more universally lamented than any man of any country or of any age.

6. The President of the United States—The architect of his own fortune. A true type of the American character. The sentiment uttered by Andrew Jackson in 1832, that "the Federal Union must be preserved," immortalized his name. The sentiment that "treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished," will immortalize Andrew Johnston. The friends of traitors in the land who are now striving to beguile him into the support of their views and their fallacies, will fail as signally as did the traitors themselves who vainly endeavored to lead him from the path of patriotic duty into the downward road of secession and rebellion.

7. The Army of the United States—The world stands amazed at the numbers, skill, courage, endurance, battles, victories and achievements of the Union Army during the last four years. History affords no parallel. Language cannot portray their deeds. The lovers of liberty and the friends of freedom throughout the world owe to our soldiers a debt of gratitude which they can never pay. In years to come no prouder title can be worn by any one than that which patriotism will bestow upon every soldier who belonged to the Army of the Nation in the great war for the preservation of the Union.

8. The Navy—Beginning with a few old vessels, sent out of reach by traitors in 1861, it has grown in strength until it now defies the combined fleets of the world. Its achievements during the four years of our late civil strife have taught foreign nations a lesson which will not be forgotten for many years to come, and placed the officers, sailors and marines of the U. S. Navy among the most gallant and brave of the world.

9. Our returned heroes—May the nation ever honor and respect the men whose endurance, courage and achievements have subdued all our open enemies, confounded our secret foes and rivals, astonished our friends, and perpetuated our liberties.

10. The dead and buried Rebellion—The most wicked and causeless and yet the greatest in numbers and strength with which the eckless ambition of base men ever afflicted the human race. To-day it lies utterly prostrated and completely overthrown by the heroic bravery, skill and courage of the American Army and Navy. May it have no resurrection.

11. Peace—We rejoice that peace again reigns throughout our land. More sincerely do we rejoice that it is the peace which followed the shouts of victory, and was fairly and bravely won from our enemies upon the battlefield; not that delusive and short-lived peace which could have been obtained by compromise. The peace we now enjoy is honorable and will be lasting. He is a traitor or a coward who would have welcomed any other.

12. Secretary Seward—In patriotism and purity unsurpassed. In ability, sagacity and diplomacy without a rival. Assassins cannot stop the advancing column of Freedom. They failed to rob the nation of one of its brightest ornaments, or to steal away one of its most useful intellects.

13. The enemies of coercion and croakers of the last four years, who told us that "war will never bring back the Union," "We can't conquer the South," "The war is a failure," and made other predictions of a like character. The fortitude, energy and perseverance of the American nation has shown that all their prophesies were false, all their predictions fallacious, and that in spite of all her enemies abroad, all traitors and treason at the south, and all their friends at the north, the grand old Republic of our fathers still lives and shall live forever.

14. The Secretary of War—Able, skilful, conscientious and courageous. The present shining mark for his country's enemies and the friends of the late rebellion. The intelligent, educated and just of all the world, and the future historians of America will establish the fact that no man of former times or of any nation ever inaugurated war upon so grand a scale, armed and equipped so many men or surmounted so many and such gigantic difficulties as did the Hon. E. M. Stanton.

15. American Rebels—Pre-eminent in wickedness, unequalled in the infamy of their plans, measures and actions, successful only in inflicting injury upon their country and ruin upon themselves. Amnesty and pardon for the unwilling, ignorant and truly penitent; Kentucky hemp, or Missouri lead and Dela ware gunpowder, for the cunning leaders and the defiant and unyielding non-submissionists.

16. Union prisoners in Rebel hands—The tortures of Libby, Andersonville and other southern prisons, the plots for burning northern ships, poisoning waters, firing cities, murdering surrendered soldiers upon the field of battle, introducing loathsome diseases among northern people, and other unexampled cruelties and finally barbarous and inhuman assassination portray the true spirit of the rebellion, the character of its supporters and friends; and at the same time illustrate the heroic courage, fortitude and endurance of Union men who faced and endured all these things that our nation might not perish.

17. Our fallen heroes—Slain by savage foes in defence of a holy cause. Their memories shall ever be sacred and their children shall be adopted and supported by the nation whose life their deaths preserved.

18. The Commanders of our Army and Navy—They have surpassed the most distinguished, successful and renowned, of all other nations, both of the present and of the past.

19. The orator of the Day and readers of Declaration and Proclamation—They ably discharged the duties assigned to them and added much to the general enjoyment of the occasion.

20. The 187th Regiment Penn'a. Volunteers—To the patriotism, liberality, industry, and good taste of that portion of this Regiment now on duty in our midst we owe much of our unequaled success on this occasion. Their good conduct to-day is in keeping with their universally exemplary action since their organization.

21. The Ladies—Always dear to our hearts; always in favor of Union; their patriotic efforts, disinterested and pure patriotism, charity and devotion as shown through the various Sanitary, Christian and Aid Associations of the last four years, render them still more worthy of the love and devotion of all patriots and especially of our country's brave defenders.

Volunteer toasts mostly by returned *volunteers* were offered as follows:

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Harry Couch, Co. E, 138th:
Strict Consistency—The habeas corpus, free press, and free speech heroes, who voted, labored and cheated to prevent the right of suffrage from being conferred upon the soldiers, now coaxing and begging the soldiers to vote their ticket, attend their free dinners and believe them to be the only true friends of the soldiers.

By D. O. Kiser:
A heavy reward will be paid for any person discovering a minister in Bedford who will consent on all occasions to offend none of his hearers by praying for the Union, by any allusions to the the life or death of President Lincoln, or any mention (except in a friendly way) of Jeff. Davis, Booth or their friends. Numerous truly pious individuals desire to sit under the droppings of such a minister's sanctuary in order to save their nervous systems the customary shocks which they experience in most of the abolition dens of the town. For particulars inquire at the offices of Bedford *Gazette*, Prothonotary, Adams' Express, District Attorney, Hardware Corner, &c.

By H. C. Staily, Co. K, 208th:
Changing their Tunes—Some people about Bedford, who, a short time ago, could only sing and play "My Maryland," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," &c., can now listen, without fainting, to the "Star Spangled Banner," "The Red, White & Blue," &c.

By William Line, Co. E. 138th:
Cheap—The taxpayers of Bedford borough were bled to the tune of $575 to keep a nice young man studying law in Canada. Why did he not come home a few days sooner and pay his commutation or put in a substitute before the borough was compelled to fill her quota? He will make a suitable marshal for some of the forces on "Copperhead Hill" to-day.

H. H. Nulton, Co. E, 76th:
Redeeming itself—The patriotic Burgess and Town Council which for years persistently and repeatedly refused to appropriate one dollar to raise bounties for volunteers, (until the rebellion was on its last legs and they were afraid of the draft,) is now ordering a free dinner for their especial friends.

By W. Cook:
Death to traitors, freedom to negroes, and satan take the copperheads.

By Lt. P. Bessor, Co. K, 208th:
Accidental—The omission of the patriotic Burgess and Council to allude to the late Rebellion or the triumph of thr Union arms in their call for the celebration to-day.

By Joe Penrose:
Our brave soldiers—Welcome, thrice welcome to the homes you willingly left when your country called you to its defence. You will now be able to take care of the enemy you had in the rear, while you battled with the foe in front.

By Lt. J. E. Satterfield, Co. K, 208th:
Not so plenty now—The dear little butternuts which formerly filled the pockets of the Copperhead editor and his chosen companions.

By Jas. A. Gilchrist, Co. E, 138th:
2d of August, 1864—On that day 76 voters of Bedford Borough cast their ballots against the right of suffrage to the soldier. These worthies are celebrating the 4th of July, 1865, on "Copperhead Hill."

By Serg't W. T. Filler, Co. E, 138th:
Big Delegations—The largest delegations to "Copperhead Hill" to-day, come from the districts which gave the largest majorities against the soldiers in August, 1864.

By Capt. R. Miller:
The soldiers that fought for the Union, may they ever be held in our memory; may they ever enjoy the smiles of the ladies, with sweethearts reclining on their breasts.

By Josiah Penrose:
The irrepressible conflict—Truth and error are at war—but the truth is mighty and must prevail.

By G. W. Ruby, Co. D, 55th:
Here's to the pistol which a certain editor carried to defend himself against the "cruel, impious and wicked military despotism of that ugly old tyrant Abe Lincoln." It can be purchased at a low figure now.

By W. G. Riffle, Co. E, 138th:
More soldiers at Copperhead Hill—The young soldier that was captured near Seminary Hill, at the battle of Gettysburg, two years ago, to-day, arrived in town (he came in by the back way) in time to participate in the ceremony at the Hill. They are bound to have a soldier or two of some sort over there. His fellow traveller from Bedford to McConnellsburg would be a more honorable hero.

By D. S. Elliott, Co. E, 76th:
Strayed away—The congregation lately worshipping at the Court House. As it took its departure about the time Lee and Johnston moved it is supposed to have formed a junction. As Moseby, *Imboden*, and other guerrillas, are a little late in coming in, the concern will no doubt be heard from in due time.

By Josiah Haley, Co. E, 76th:
A Tender Conscience—That which would not permit one of our good citizens to sleep until he had erased the sixty dollar subscription from the list of bounties to volunteers for a cruel and bloody war which he never could approve of or support.

By V. Vondersmith:
Our returned soldiers—They stood by the country amid shot and shell on the field of battle, they will stand by it now when ballots are used instead of bullets.

By Lt. A. B. Carn, Co. A, 184th:
Familiar Airs—Those gay and promising boys who gave us nightly salutes of "Vallandigham, Vallandigham," have either forgotten the tune or changed the words.

By J. Keller:
Barnum wants a few of those neat little Copperhead badges which once graced the collars of the Bedford Editor and his friends. He has a few of the old blue lights and federal cockades of 1814 and desires these badges to complete his cabinet of curiosities.

By Capt. Joseph Hissong, Co. H, 55th:
Coming home again, the soldiers; they are welcome. Ditto, the Nova Scotia, Canada and western skulkers, deserters and voluntary exiles—their room was quite as desirable as their company.

By Joseph May, Co. F, 138th:
Changed his views—The gay, good looking young soap locks, who left Bedford during the war and went to the golden shores of California has returned. Guess he will celebrate on "Copperhead Hill" to-day, where the "Detestable oath of allegiance" is not necessary to secure admittance.

By Henry Speck, Co. E, 138th:
The soldier's best friend just now—the man who against law, justice, reason and common sense disfranchised 139 soldiers in the fall of 1864.

By Mrs. A. G. Allen:
The re-United States—Their loyal sons will never admit of their separation.

By A. B. Biddle, Co. E, 138th:
I give you the gun which a citizen of Bedford was pointing "north" during the war. Also a picture (as large as life) of the individual who pointed that gun.

By Wm. W. Shuck:
The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, the motto of old fogies. A better one is: The Union as purified from the stain of slavery, under the Constitution as our fathers intended it.

By a veteran of Co. D, 138th:
Restored to the original purposes of its erection—The old Court House in Bedford. Christians have discovered that they can occasionally visit the churches. Some of them are hard to please, and alternate considerably.

By John Brice:
May all those who are opposed to the government of the United States and the administration, be swallowed by Jonah, and he by a whale, the whale by old Nick, and may he be shut up in the back kitchen down below, with the door locked, the key lost and a blind man hunting it with a dark lantern.

By a stranger from the Springs:
The Orator of the Day at Copperhead Hill—The ladies from whom he ted near the summer house were not prying into his affairs, and the old gentleman with the ear trumpet was nearly deaf and could not hear. He should have stood his ground.

By M. P. Spidel, Co. E, 76th:
When Jeff. Davis carried the butternut his northern friends followed suit; when he wore copperhead badges, they followed suit; when he complained of our drafts and of Lincoln's administration, they followed suit. Now since he wears hoops, crinoline, skirts and other little fix-ups, why don't they follow suit?

By John W. Hoover:
Our glorious old banner of the Stars and Stripes—Battered and torn, and sometimes trampled in the dust by armed rebels in the south and by Copperheads in the north. It now waves in triumph, and even its enemies have been compelled to do it honor.

By Brev. Capt. Reuben W. Cook, Co. E, 138th:
Convalescent—The Bedford people who could not tolerate the "stars and stripes" at fairs; or a preacher who prayed for the triumph of the Union arms; they can't see as much politics or abolitionism about these things now as formerly.

HON. JOHN CESSNA, in response to repeated and earnest calls, made a cogent and spicy speeech, which was loudly cheered by the soldiers and all present.

In conclusion we cannot express too highly our thanks to the various Committees for the manner in which the affair was gotten up. To Mrs. G. W. Rupp, Mrs. W. W. Shuck, Mrs. A. B. Cramer and Mrs. M. A. Stewart, much credit is due to their untiring energy and matchless skill in rendering this the most triumphant success in the history of Bedford county.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE GREAT MARSHAL OF THE COPPERHEADS.—A humorous and truthful friend sends us the following capital sketch of him, who spread himself almost unto bursting, on the occasion of the great Copperhead and skedaddler fizzle on "Copperhead Hill." We contemplate publishing an illustrated edition wherein will be exhibited the valiant man, with his horse that "snuffeth the battle afar off," and other truthful and wonderful sights. The Copperhead committee of arrangements and the Burgess and Council, it is supposed, will take the entire edition:

"In the year 1855 a militia company was formed in Bloody Run. And a man was elected to command this force. And the commander was strong in battle and mighty and valiant. As many inebriated Irishmen did testify. And the Bloody Run Blueaves were famous. And Chicago had her militia company. And the Chicago Zouaves were famous. And the Zouaves went to New York. And the Blueaves went to Clearville. And Chicago was noted. And Bloody Run was no longer a post village but became large in the eyes of the Blueaves and great in the imagination of all the people. And a flag was brought from afar off. And it was a beautiful flag. And it cost the Blueaves forty dollars. And the Captain gave the command boldly. And the Blueaves obeyed the command and followed the flag bravely. And thus it was, five years. And it came to pass that there was war in the land. And the Blueaves heard thereof. And it caused great consternation among the people.

And the Captain said: "Let others do as they may but as for me and my company—SHOULDER, ARMS"!! And great was the desire to do battle. And in those days there came a decree for the Blueaves. And the Blueaves had all things in readiness.

And it was discovered that something was the matter with the Captain. And it caused much inquiry throughout the land. And the Blueaves went, some with one Captain and some with an other Captain. And many were the surmises about the condition of the Captain of the Blueaves. And some said he was sick. And some said he was sore afraid. And some said he had inhaled the foul atmosphere of a subterraneous *pump*. And the war Secretary sent thither a council of men to know why the Captain of the Blueaves lurked so far rearward.

And they sat in Chambersburg. And they sat in Bedford. And they discovered that the Captain was wounded. And the flag was neglected. And the flag mouldered. And the mice ate holes in the flag. And the war passed away. And peace again reigned in the land. And there was borne on the wings of the breeze a balm from Dixie.

And it cured the Captain. And the fourth of July came once that year. And the Captain came forth. And the flag was brought forth. And there was great rejoicing on the hill called Copperhead. And the Captain and the flag were to be seen there. And so endeth the chapter."

DEDICATION OF AN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The Odd Fellows' Hall, at Coalmont, Huntingdon county, was dedicated on the 4th. Dr. C. N. Hickok, we are told, delivered a patriotic and able address on the occasion. The Doctor can do this. He has been an unswerving Union man and we are informed his remarks were in strict accordance with the sentiments he has constantly maintained. We are truly sorry that we could not attend the dedication.

☞ We call particular attention to the advertisement of J. W. Dickerson in to-day's paper.

GRAND COPPERHEAD FIZZLE

500 Original Copperheads,

TEN VETERAN SOLDIERS.

AND

300 Deserters, Bounty Jumpers, Skedaddlers, Voluntary Exiles, Bummers and Skulkers turn out!

They invite the people and can't feed them!

Hunger, Thirst and Disgust drive them away from the "Hill" early in the day.

The whole affair winds up with an appropriate "Snake Dance."

The grand and imposing Copperhead celebration, which was to be on the "Hill," christened by the soldiers "Copperhead Hill," was a pitiable failure. The immense throng expected didn't come. The apology for a band, the awful fuss, and the oily gammon, all put together, couldn't stir up the sluggish natures of those who have no more patriotism than to sympathize with the enemies of their country. And we are not astonished that they did not come. What have they to rejoice over? How can they rejoice over a rebellion which while it lived, claimed them as its fast friends? If they can, it is more than frail humanity generally does.

They sent out committees to visit every family within ten miles, they employed at an immense cost a notoriously disloyal band, and they tried to impose upon the country's brave defenders by the most seductive arts, and yet, with all these efforts and array they have met with a signal failure. They exhausted their small stock of provisions and left numbers go away hungry, while others almost thirsted and the remainder were so completely chagrined that when the Union men began to return to town, about four o'clock in the afternoon, they found the streets almost entirely deserted by Copperheads. They had skedaddled to their homes to avoid the approach of those whom they had maligned and endeavored to intimidate for four long years.

We are currently informed that the whole affair wound up with a grand "snake dance."

OH! SOLDIER, DEAR SOLDIER!—The last few days have witnessed some ludicrous scenes. The "war is over" you know, the veterans are coming home, and the blatant Copperheads have to meet them. Yes, those fellows who have been want to call the brave men who have encountered every peril such chaste names as "Lincoln's hirelings," "Lincoln's pups," "cut-throats," "murderers," "despoilers of the fair South," &c. have to meet the men whom they have constantly libeled and slandered. Well, we have seen some of them receive the bronzed veterans in about this manner: "Johnny, dear, how are you? Welcome home, my boy!" while quietly whispering aside "Wonder whether he's all right, if he aint I must fix him all right." He immediately button-holes Johnny, assures him that he is his best friend, and that the Democrats have always been his best friends. Johnny says he is a "Democrat but no Copperhead." Whereupon the Cop swears that he has never been a Copperhead and that the Democratic party is all right. Occasionally, however, they catch a Tartar. We heard the following good one a few days ago:

One of the blatant is reported to have said in regard to a MAN who had lost a leg, "That's the way I like to see these Black Abolitionists coming home. It does me good to see them hobbling about. I wish they had lost all their legs."

A few days afterwards, a veteran who had passed through many ordeals of fire and sword, and who had lost a leg while bravely leading his men where the bullets flew "thick and fast," encountered the veritable Cop, who, when gently reminded of his outrageous assertions, "turned all colors like a peacock's tail," and protested that he said that he meant men who "fought for niggers."

"I fought for niggers," shouted the veteran.

The Cop seeing that he had "put his foot fairly in it," said, "But I didn't mean the common soldier, I meant the upstart officers."

The veteran with a terrible oath thundered: "The d—l you say; I am not a common soldier, and I will shoot any d—d man who holds such sentiments." Suiting the action to the word he drew his pistol and—the Cop whipt up the lines and skedaddled in a manner entirely eclipsing 2.40 on the Plank Road.

The "vet" has had an "eye out" for that Cop ever since.

THE RETURN OF THE 138TH.—These valiant men who have for three long years breasted the storm of battle returned on last Friday. They were most heartily received by our people. Officers and men bear the marks of severe service but a few months in our genial atmosphere will entirely change them. They complain very much of the manner in which they were treated by the railroad managers of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. They were furnished with nothing but the most rickety trucks while there was no want of room in the passenger cars. Major Dickerhoof was tendered a seat in the ladies car but most respectfully declined, stating that he could not accept that which was refused his men. We admire his manliness. The boys almost to a man celebrated the 4th in the Grove.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Robert A. McClure is now prepared to give instruction in singing, musical notation and theory, thorough bass, and the development of the voice by the use of the modern Italian methods, to classes and single pupils. A meeting of the citizens, ladies and gentlemen, will be held in the Court House on Friday evening (July 7.)

For the pleasure of the audience Mr. McClure will sing several Ballads and Italian songs. A large attendance is requested.

WHO BEAT?—The Cops say we had more colored people at our celebration than they had. This we will admit. And let it be cited to the eternal credit of the colored people that they did not go with *them*. It bespeaks a higher order of sagacity than the Cops have heretofore attributed to them. But it we beat them on the negroes they beat us three hundred to nothing on Deserters, Bounty Jumpers, and Skulkers generally. Will they admit this?

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Chief Marshal of the Coperhead Celebration. It is said he learned his tactics while mustering his forces to capture some poor inoffensive fugitive from Slavery. What a pity the fugitive slave law has been repealed, the whole Copperhead demonstration might have been turned to account by this chivalrous knight.

☞ We want somebody to deliver us a load of wood immediately. We have been out of the article for over a week and if it is not soon forth coming the "machine" will have to stop.

A LITTLE BLUE.—In addition to the usual colors worn by our Copperhead friends we notice the azure blue. We expected they would look a *little blue* after the crushing of the rebellion.

☞ The celebration went off splendidly at Woodbury. There were a large number of people in attendance and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. We shall publish the full proceedings next week.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES NEXT SUNDAY.—There will be Divine Service and preaching by an Episcopal Clergyman, at the Springs, on Sunday morning next, at half past ten o'clock, and in the afternoon in the Lutheran church at four o'clock. All are invited.

BADGES.—It is reported that the Cops prepared badges of blue ribbon for the soldiers who attended their celebration on the 4th. Wouldn't it have been better to have trotted out the old Copperhead and Butternut badges which have been laid aside for the last year or two? They would have been much more appropriate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

apl4:3m*

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

WHISHERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.
mar17:3m

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 6.

Flour	$7.50a8.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

MARRIED.

At the parsonage, June 27, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. WILLIAM A. CLIPPINGER, of Wells Valley, Fulton co., to Miss EMMA V. SMITH, of Rainsburg.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Dr. D. A. PLANK, of St. Clairsville, to Miss ELLIE SWISHER, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Penn'a.

At the residence of Mr. J S. Schell, in Schellsburg, on the 4th of July, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. WILLIAM H. BECKLEY and Miss ELLEN OLDHAM, both of this county.

DIED.

In Schellsburg, on the 26th ult., CHARLES D. FRAZIER, aged 8 months and 5 days. And on the 30th ult., ANNA C. FRAZER, aged 4 years, 6 months and 12 days—only children of James Z. and Emma Frazier.

New Advertisements.

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School will begin August 7, 1865. Arrangements have been made to offer students the best possible advantages. Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week, and can probably be got for less. Those who teach in the county during the coming winter will be charged a small tuition fee to repay expenses. Others will be charged $6.00. The same will be charged whether students are present the whole time or not.
July 7.-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Berkhimer late of St. Clairsville, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
July 7.-6t JACOB WALTER, Executor.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar34:3m.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Bedford, Pa., for the quarter ending June 30th, 1865. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised.

A
Allen Maggie Mrs
Ashcroft Thomas
Auman Catharine Mrs
Anderson S B
B
Bliss Chas A
Broom Marg't Miss
Bare Susan Mrs
Bucey George
Bowers A J
Benham Hiram
Barrett Mr
Beetle Jane Miss
Blackburn T K
C
Carroll John
Cole Joseph
Conder Mary E Miss
Creveling S A Rev
Coales George
Costello Owen
Collins William
Carly Eliza Miss
D
Daugherty Joseph
E
Endicott Wm C
Exline Jacob
Evans & Dunn
F
Floyd Gertie Miss
Foley James
Fouline J A
G
Giesener John
Gimison Caroline Miss
Gamble & Brenneman
Goold Mary Mass
H
Hackey Matilda Miss
Harris Rosanna Miss
Hardinger Geo W
Huffman Josiah Corp.
Horn Margt Mrs
Hiner Andrew
Haney Elizabeth Mrs
July 7.

J
Johnson Lizzie Miss 2
James A C
K
Hohler Joseph Sergt
Klarke Mollie Miss 3
L
Livingood W M
Low Lucy Ann Miss
M
Malott M A
Marshall Chas
Mock Rachael 3
Mansfield John
May Catharine Miss
Mead Chas U
Mallery Samuel O
Manger Charlotte
McLain D V Rev
McVay D D
Morris F Hon
Miller Joseph
Miller Agness B Mrs
Muller John
Miller M A Mrs.
R
Radebaugh Catharine
S
Stevens A
Stone Reuben
Sams Daniel
Swortz William
Snowden J M
Sheeden James
Sharley John 3
Sweet J M 2
Stern Leopold
T
Taylor M P
Taylor Henry
W
Welsh J H
Waltman George
Williams Nelson H 2
Way Isaac
Whittaker Mana Miss
Weaver John A
C. LOYER, Post Master.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following property, situate in the village of Clearville, Bedford county, Pa., consisting of

TWO LOTS OF GROUND.

Said property fronts on Main street 120 feet, and extends back to an alley 173 feet, with the following improvements: One

Two Story Plank House

with STORE ROOM attached, and necessary out buildings. This is one of the most desirable stands for a country store in the county. The house and store room are well fitted up, in modern style, and there is but one store besides this in the place, which makes it a good opportunity for any person wishing to enter the business.

Persons wishing to look at the property can at any time call on the subscriber living on the premises. If not sold until the 3d of August it will be offered at public sale. For terms apply to the subscriber. J. R. O'NEAL.
Clearville, July 3d, 1865.3t

WANTED!

DISABLED SOLDIERS,

And others out of employment to canvass for

OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

Just published,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages.

This is the only work of the kind published; it is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the scenes and events connected with his tragic end. It will be sold only by our authorized travelling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." July 7.:3t

SOUTH PENN'A. RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this company, that the annual meeting and election for President and twelve (12) Directors will be held at No. 209 N. Sixth street, in the City of Reading, Berks county, Penn'a., on MONDAY, JULY 10th, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. of tha. day.
June 30.2t GEORGE W. KNAUER, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Mary Swartz, late of East Providence tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township, on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID YOUNG,
June 30.:6t.* Executor.

STRAY COW AND CALF.—Came to the premises of the subscriber living in East Providence township, in October, 1864, a RED COW, with a CALF. The cow has a white face and the left horn off. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. MARIAH METZ.
June 30.3t

STEAM TO

Farm, Garden & Household.

CLEAN CULTURE.

Much has been said and written upon this subject, yet its importance is unappreciated by farmers generally. The residents of cities and villages, having but a small area of ground for cultivation, see the necessity of keeping it clean and in proper condition. But the great majority of farmers act as if they thought it was a matter of small moment whether they grew grain and roots or weeds. They think (to use a favorite expression,) that "it don't pay" to spend too much time and labor to exterminate the weeds. This is a great mistake. Take the corn crop, for instance. Let one field be kept free from weeds and grass through the entire season, and the other half cultivated—estimate the quantity and quality of the crop—and you will soon see that the clean culture "does pay," and largely too. If the proper course is taken with a field of corn or potatoes, it costs little more to keep it clean than to have it grow up to weeds and grass.

In the first place, many men make a mistake in plowing the ground *too early*. Others do not more than half fit it for the crop. If it is *sod*, great care should be taken that it should be *well plowed*—that every particle of grass is turned under. The plowing should not be commenced until near the season for planting; it should then be pushed forward as rapidly as possible until completed.

Premising that the soil is in proper condition, the roller should immediately follow the plow; then harrow *lengthwise* of the furrow and next *diagonally*, so as not to disturb the sod. If the weather is favorable and the soil is reasonable loose, dry and in good tilth, three thorough harrowings will generally be sufficient. But do not be in haste to introduce the *marker*. Remember that a good farmer always *hoes* his crop once *before* it is *planted*. If he does, very likely that will be the only *hoeing* it will need. The cultivator and plow will do the rest. As soon as the corn makes its appearance above the ground (or before,) fertilizers should be applied—plaster, or wood ashes, or, what is better, both these combined; and as soon as the rows can be distinguished, the cultivator should be started. The old rule used to be to cultivate twice and then hoe, and after the lapse of some weeks, perhaps, this process was repeated. Now, the true way is to have *no arbitrary rule* about it. *Keep it clean* and the soil mellow, if you have to keep the cultivator going until the corn is tassled out—and *hoe* it if necessary. For several years I have not used a hoe after planting and my *rule* is, not to have a weed go to seed among my potatoes. In a dry season this result is easily attained. *Hoeing*, in the *skimming* and superficial manner in which it is usually done, does very little good. It is the *deep* and *frequent* stirring of the soil, with the cultivator, plow, or horse-shoe, that does the business. The importance of it in dry season cannot be over-estimated. It is folly to sit down and mourn over the *drouth*.—Pray for rain if you please—but by all means keep the *cultivator* going.—*Exchange.*

TO MAKE FARMING ATTRACTIVE.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often understand more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral, and respectable; and, in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after dinner.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the indoor family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary so happy and holy that children will love it, manhood crave it, old age enjoy it. There would be less desertion of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.

HELPERS.

Twice as much work can be done on the farm by the use of proper implements as there can be without them. A man can tend two or three acres of corn, with the use of a good horse-hoe, easier than he can tend one acre with the hand hoe alone. So he can get four or five tons of hay, with less hard work to himself, with the use of a machine to cut and a horse-rake, than he can to cut and rake by hand. The aid of a wheel-hoe, in the cultivation of vegetables and field root crops, will enable him to do the work with half the help. It is not too late to look among the machines, and see what ones among them may be introduced with decided economy and advantage. The ordinary farmer cannot afford to do his work with his hands alone—he must employ machinery.

TO PREVENT AND CURE HYDROPHOBIA.

A. Hubbard, of Broome Co., Ill., in a letter to the St. Louis *Republican* says eighteen years ago my brother and myself were bitten by a mad dog, a sheep was also bitten at the same time. Among the cures offered for the little boys (we were then ten or twelve years old) was the following which was said to cure the bite of a rattle snake. Take the root of the common upland Ash, commonly called White Ash, peel off the bark, boil it to a strong decoction, of this drink freely. Whilst my father was preparing the above the sheep spoken of began to be afflicted with hydrophobia when it had become so fatigued from its distracted state as to be no longer able to stand, my father drenched it with a pint of the Ash root ooze hoping to ascertain whether he could depend upon it as a cure for his sons. Four hours after the drench had been given, to the astonishment of all, the animal got up and went quietly with the flock to graze. My brother and myself continued to take medicine for 8 or 10 days, 1 gill 3 times daily. No effect of the dread poison was ever discovered on either of us. It has been used very successfully in Snake bites to my knowledge. This medicine boiled very strong may vomit and purge if taken too freely.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

---

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House*," and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m **J. H. HUTTON.**

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

May 19, 1865:4t.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GENTLEMEN Will find at

CRAMERS'

A choice stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and be convinced they are cheap.

NEW
MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,

however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pesulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence,* or *Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent,* or *Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœopathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at			$235
Combined	do	with Reel	225
Do.	do.	without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower			185
No. 2 or Junior Mower			160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.

June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,

and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

ap17:tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn | stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864, Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100 Gold Watches		60.00
200 Ladies' Watches		35.00
500 Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000 Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000 Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000 Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000 Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000 Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500 California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000 Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000 Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000 Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00